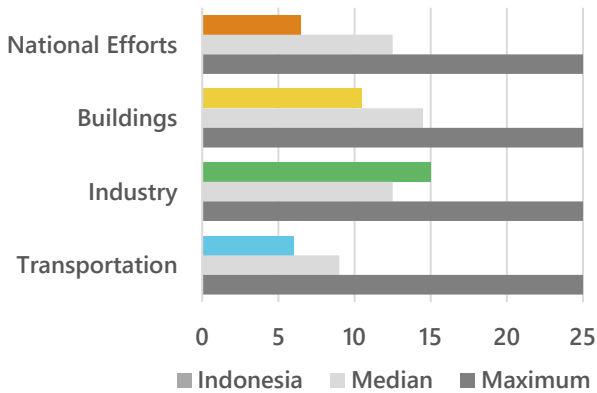
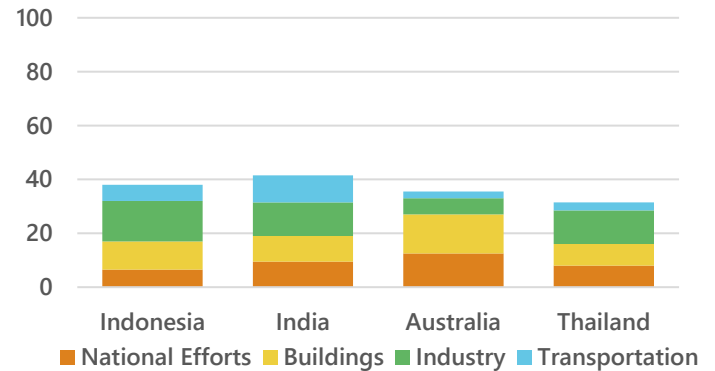


Indonesia in the 2022 International Scorecard



How does Indonesia compare to other countries in Asia-Pacific?



NATIONAL EFFORTS



Overall, Indonesia's scores were low in the national efforts category, with the country ranking 22nd. With few incentives available for private investment in energy efficiency, the size of its ESCO market remains relatively small. Policies such as tax incentives and government loans for energy efficiency programs can encourage the energy efficiency market in Indonesia, which is estimated to have the highest potential in Southeast Asia. Further, Indonesia can take steps to improve the operational efficiency of thermal power plants and to adopt water efficiency programs.

BUILDINGS



Indonesia can greatly improve in the area of mandatory performance standards and energy labeling schemes for appliances. It has only two appliance groups with mandatory standards or labels. Indonesia has neither policies for energy performance in existing buildings and retrofits nor incentives to encourage retrofits. Indonesia could also benefit by putting in place a national policy for energy information disclosure for all buildings, since its current policy only covers some building types. The country has mandatory building codes for residential and commercial buildings; however, Indonesia could improve by introducing additional technical requirements to increase the efficiency of newly constructed buildings, especially those that are residential.

INDUSTRY



Indonesia performed best in the industrial energy efficiency category. The country has energy management policies in place, mandates for energy managers, and energy audit requirements. However, investment in industrial R&D remains low relative to industrial GDP. Indonesia can further improve its industrial energy efficiency by implementing performance standards for motors, enacting policies to encourage the deployment of CHP technologies, and growing the number of ISO 50001 certified facilities.

TRANSPORTATION



Indonesia was second best in both the category of vehicle miles traveled per capita and use of public transit; however, there is still considerable room for improvement in the transportation sector. Indonesia does not have fuel economy standards for light-duty or heavy-duty vehicles in place. Moreover, investment in rail transit remains low while energy intensity of freight transport remains high. With increases in the demand for mobility, the country must plan to meet this demand by improving public transportation service and infrastructure.